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VOL. III NO. 40

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1948.

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China Aid: Truman Asks Congress

T.U.C. To Approve Support For Govt.

London, Feb. 18.—The Trades Union Congress tonight accepted the Government's plan for "freezing" wages on condition that the Government "pursues vigorously and firmly a policy defined not only to stabilise but to reduce profits and prices."

But the Congress also decided that "it is not practicable to propose that unions should actually withdraw all wage claims that have already been tabled or are the subject of current negotiations."

Claims for increases are now being pressed by affiliated unions representing 4,000,000 of the TUC's membership of 7,500,000.

PRINCIPLES FOR CLAIMS

The Congress agreed to recommend to its 187 affiliated unions that their executives examine all claims in the light of the following principles: "That the principles of the Government's statement relating to wage movements was acceptable to the trade union movement to the extent that they recognise the necessity of retaining an unimpaired system of collective bargaining and free negotiation; admit the justification of claims for increased wages where these claims are based on increased output; admit the necessity of adjusting the wages of workers whose incomes are below a reasonable standard of subsistence; and affirm that it is in the material interest to establish standards of wages and conditions in undermanned essential industries to attract sufficient manpower."

MURDERED P.C. MAN CHARGED

London, Feb. 18.—Twenty-three-year-old Donald Thomas, located in a London boarding house yesterday after an intensive five-day hunt, was today charged with the murder of Police Constable Nathaniel Edgar who was shot dead in a London suburb last Friday night while on an anti-burglar patrol.

Mrs. Noreen Winkless, whose picture in newspapers, led the police to the boarding house where she and Thomas were found together, was released after questioning.

EDITORIAL

Gagging The Press

HONGKONG'S courts are intended to fulfil a variety of functions designed to safeguard the community, but unfortunately methods of procedure are too frequently adopted which serve only to discredit the integrity of the Courts and to undermine public confidence in them. There have been two examples this week, both calling for strong protest. In both cases the Police, assisted by the magistrate, endeavoured to gag the Press by holding ordinary remand hearings in camera and by refusing to divulge the name of two defendants—both Europeans. Just why the protection of the Court in this manner should be afforded to defendants is not apparent, certainly there is no justification for such a procedure. We fail to see how public interest is served by this "behind-the-back-door" policy of dealing with cases, even though the charges may be unsavoury. It has long been established that one of the most effective deterrents to crime is publicity, because of the fear it engenders. In Hongkong this applies specially to Europeans, and to Chinese of social standing. It is therefore obviously desirable that rather than try to shield certain types of defendants, the courts should assist the newspapers in every way to give the widest publicity to their cases. Moreover, there are grounds for strong complaint against the arbitrary

Washington, Feb. 18.—President Truman today asked the United States Congress to approve the \$570,000,000 programme of aid to China to assist the Nanking Government.

President Truman proposed that \$510,000,000 be used to maintain essential Chinese imports until June 30, 1949—cereals, cotton, petroleum, fertiliser, tobacco, medicinal, coal and repair parts.

President Truman asked for the approval of the programme to help the Chinese Central Government to bear the double burden of "civil war and the rapidly deteriorating economy."

An additional \$60,000,000 would be spent on a "few selected reconstruction projects," such as the restoration of essential transport facilities, fuel and power operations and export industries.

"This work could be undertaken in areas sheltered from military operations and could help in improving the supply and distribution of essential commodities."

President Truman suggested that the China programme be administered by the same government agency which will run the European recovery programme and likened this new project to the Marshall Plan principle of "helping people to help themselves."

ASSURANCES REQUIRED

He urged that the programme be made subject to an agreement between China and the United States, setting forth the conditions and procedure for administering aid. "The agreement should include assurances that the Chinese will take such economic, financial and other measures as are practicable, looking towards the ultimate goal of economic stability and recovery," he said.

"The United States would, of course, reserve the right to terminate aid if it is determined that the assistance provided is not being handled in accordance with agreements or that the policies of the Chinese Government are inconsistent with the objective of using aid to help achieve a self-supporting economy," the President said.

Pointing to the long friendship that had existed between the two countries and the deep respect of the American people for the Chinese people and the trials they had suffered, Mr. Truman said:

"The United States has long recognised the importance of the Chinese nation to lasting peace in the Pacific and the entire world."

"The vast size and population of China make her an important factor in world affairs. China is a land with a rich tradition and culture and a large and energetic population."

"It has always been our desire to see a strong progressive China making full contribution to the strength of the family of nations."

"With this end in view, we have supported the National Government of China since it first came to power 20 years ago."

The President recalled that since V-J Day the United States had given the Chinese Government much help in re-occupying Japanese-held areas, in supplying large quantities of surplus goods and equipment and in contributing a major share of relief to China.

"Nevertheless, the Chinese Government and people are still labouring under the double and inter-related burden of civil war and a rapidly deteriorating economy," he said.

The strains placed upon the country by eight years of war and Japanese occupation and blockade have been increased by internal strife at the very time that reconstruction efforts should be under way.

ECONOMIC DETERIORATION

The President went on: "The continued deterioration of the Chinese economy is a source of deep concern to the United States," and added that civil war had also hampered recovery by forcing the Government to make expenditures far in excess of its revenues. "Continual assurances of currency to meet these expenditures have produced drastic inflation, with its attendant disruption of normal commercial operations."

"Under these circumstances, Chinese foreign exchange earnings have been so reduced that it will soon be impossible for China to meet the cost of essential imports."

"Without such imports, industrial activity would diminish, and the rate of economic deterioration would be sharply increased."

President Truman reported that ever since Marshall's return from his special mission to China, prior to his appointment as Secretary of State, the problem of assistance to the Nanking Government has been under study.

WILL AFFORD RESPITE

The President said that, pending the establishment of an ERP administration, assistance to China should go forward under the machinery already distributing stop-gap aid.

"Nothing which this country provides by way of assistance or even in a small measure be substituted for the necessary action that can be taken by the Chinese Government," he said.

"Yet this programme can accomplish the important purpose of giving the Chinese Government respite from the rapid economic deterioration, during which it can move to establish more stable economic conditions."

"Without this respite, the ability of the Chinese Government to establish such conditions at all would be doubtful."

"I recommend, therefore, that this programme be given prompt and favourable consideration by Congress."

DRAFT LEGISLATION

Later, a draft copy of the proposed legislation was sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by the State Department.

It provided that:

1.—Whether China shall be required to make any repayment shall depend on its capacity to make such repayment without jeopardising the accomplishment of the purposes of the Act.

2.—The Export Import Bank could make loans to China as directed by the President.

3.—China must give full and continuous publicity to the purpose, source, character and amounts of the commodities available.

4.—China must permit representatives of the United States, including members of Congress, to observe and report on the distribution and use of the commodities.

5.—China must encourage the sale to the United States for stockpiling purposes of certain critical materials. The Act would also enable the Reconstruction and Finance Corporation to advance \$150,000,000 to get the programme started immediately if it is approved.—Reuters.

US Admiral Pays Visit



The United States Naval Task Force 38 is paying a visit to Hongkong, and this picture shows Rear-Admiral Harold M. Martin, Commander of Carrier Division 5, taking the salute when he arrived at Queen's Pier yesterday. On the right is Commodore C. L. Robertson, Hongkong. — Ming Yuen.

De Valera Loses His Premiership

COSTELLO TO FORM CABINET

Dublin, Feb. 18.—Mr Eamon de Valera, six times Prime Minister of Eire, was today defeated by a combination of Opposition parties in the Dail (Parliament), who elected a 57-year-old barrister to head a Coalition Government.

The new Prime Minister is Mr John Costello, former Attorney General in the administration of Mr William Cosgrave and a member of Fine Gael, General Richard Mulcahy's party which holds 30 seats in the Dail.

Mr de Valera's defeat, following the first failure of his party, the Fianna Fail, to poll a clear majority of seats in the general election on February 14, ends 16 continuous years in office.

His party now holds 68 seats in the Dail, while all the others hold 74, including 12 independents. When the first vote was taken in the crowded, semi-circular Leinster House, home of the Dail, Mr de Valera was defeated by 75 votes to 70.

In a second vote, the Dail elected Mr Costello by 75 votes to 68.

A NEW SPIRIT

General Mulcahy, proposing Mr Costello's election, declared that "in the reaction from the recent general election, it has been made possible for a number of parties here to say that they are willing to form an inter-party Government."

The selection of Mr Costello was "not a question of bargaining but a manifestation of a new spirit."

Mr Sean MacBride, leader of the New Republic Party, which was originally expected to offer Mr de Valera a serious threat but which fell to 10 seats in the new Dail, said the election result indicated that the people of Eire wanted to end Mr de Valera's political monopoly.

He added that all parties supporting Mr Costello were united in the desire to end the partition of Ireland.

During his election campaign, Mr MacBride contended that Mr de Valera's policy—on the ending of partition between Eire and Northern Ireland, which remains part of the United Kingdom, had lost its vigour.

His own party is pledged to a more militant policy of abolishing the border which, it claims, divides the agricultural south from its industrial counterpart in the north.

Fianna Fail secured power in 1932 when Mr de Valera was 50. He had been sentenced to death, reprieved and imprisoned for his part in the revolt against the British in 1916, had gone secretly to the United States, where he was born, to enlist support for a free Irish republic, and returned in 1920.

Northern Opposition

Five years after Mr de Valera came into power, the new constitution of the Irish Free State was adopted and the name Eire came into being.

Mr de Valera continued to campaign to bring Northern Ireland into

the Republic, but Northern Ireland rejected his proposal for an all Irish Parliament.

Several speakers today suggested that Mr de Valera should drop party politics and join in an all-party Government.

The Dail adjourned to enable Mr Costello to go to the President of Eire, Mr Sean O'Kelly, for formal confirmation of his appointment.

It is expected that the new Government will be in office tonight, and that Mr Sean MacBride will be Minister for External Affairs.

Mr Costello earned recognition while Attorney General for his contribution to the 1931 Statute of Westminster, which gave autonomy to British dominions and made it possible for Eire to remain neutral in World War II.

The Dail approved tonight by 75 votes to 65 the formation of a new Government headed by Mr Costello.—Reuters.

Tune Wrong, But Melody Lingers On

Moscow, Feb. 18.—Two outstanding Soviet composers of the world-famous Sergei Prokofiev and the lesser known Vano Muradeli, have publicly confessed their past failures to create democratic Soviet music free from bourgeois modernistic influences.

The confessions were given last night at a general meeting of the Union of Soviet Composers, called to discuss the decision of the Communist Party Central Committee, which decreed last week that the Soviet composers had deviated from the proper Party lines for music.—United Press.

BELOW SEA LEVEL CANAL PROPOSED

Washington, Feb. 18.—The largest battleship or ocean liner may sail some day through a tunnel under the Central American Isthmus.

Or it may travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific in a vast open sea level canal with banks rising as high as 600 feet.

Engineers with a mandate from the United States Congress to study all possible routes for a new canal across the Isthmus have even considered a ship railway which would lift a vessel out of one ocean, carry it overland by rail and set it down in the other.

Here are some of their findings: 1.—The location of the present canal in Panama is the most economic and generally satisfactory place to build a new one.

2.—Only a sea level canal could be made secure against sabotage or aerial attack.

The project is the biggest ever contemplated; its channel would be 60 feet below sea level and would be 600 feet wide at a 40 foot depth. The deepest cut through the Continental Divide would be 600 feet below the surrounding hills.

Two new permanent towns would have to be built.

In two alternative Panamanian routes, one beginning at San Blas Bay and the other one at Colon Bay, the lowest points of the divide are about 1,100 feet above sea level. Here the engineers suggested a tunnel under the ridge. It would have to be much larger than 235 feet

in diameter to allow for tidal variations and for future larger ships. When the investigators studied the subject of an isthmus rail line they decided on vessels of the future as much as 1,400 feet long, the weight of the carriage and the ship would total 250,000 tons.

The Panama sea level canal was recommended.

It would enable ships to cross the Isthmus in four and one half hours—about half the time it now takes. It would carry the largest vessels and would accommodate all the traffic that is expected by the year.

The only special engineering problem they believed, would be adjusting the canal to the Pacific tides, which have a maximum range of 20 feet compared to a two foot range in the Atlantic.—Associated Press.

London, Feb. 18.—President Gonzales Videla, of Chile, declared his country's rights in Antarctica were "indisputable" when he inaugurated the Chilean Army base of Bernardo O'Higgins on British-owned Greenwich Island today.

Greenwich Island is one of the South Shetland group in the Falkland Island Dependencies to which the 8,000-ton cruiser HMS Nigeria is steaming from South Africa. A British sloop is already there.

President Videla declared that Chile was the "legitimate successor" of the Spanish crown, the coloniser of the Western world.

The United States is neutral to the rival claims of Britain, Chile and Argentina, while Australia is "interested," it was made clear in Washington and Canberra today.

Argentina, which claims Deception Island in the Falkland Islands group proper, declared tonight that "force, when introduced into international debates, is a bad councillor."

"Certain units of our Navy are carrying out manoeuvres in the Fret Seas of Antarctica," an Argentine Foreign Office statement said. "This is easy to understand and has no other significance which might be attributed to it."

Mr George Marshall, the American Secretary of State, said in Washington tonight that America would stand by the Inter-American Defence Pact signed in September last year, which excluded certain territories of the Western Hemisphere from the defence section of the treaty.

Australia's interest

Mr Joseph B. Chifley, the Australian Prime Minister, declared in Canberra that Australia was interested in anything that happened to concern the interests of Britain.

He was replying to a question in Parliament about the Falklands. The Foreign Office here has announced that Britain is likely to make further representations to the Argentine and Chilean Governments re-asserting British sovereignty in the Dependencies.

President Gonzalez Videla landed yesterday on Greenwich Island to inaugurate naval and army bases and a weather station.

Referring today to "the indisputable rights of sovereignty of Chile in these regions, never before visited by the Chief of State of any nation," he declared that Chile was the legitimate successor of the Spanish crown, the coloniser of the Western world.

The Chilean President maintained that the normal classic processes of international law for the acquisition of territorial sovereignty could ordinarily not apply in the same way to the Polar regions.

Thus, as new events demand new rulings, modern international law has the task of martianing the elements which must contribute towards the birth of Antarctic sovereignty," he said. "Such elements are proximity and occupation."

Proximity alone would merely authorise a latent sovereignty if there were no intention to retain sovereignty by means of effective occupation of these territories. "The exploitation of the natural resources of Chile through the endeavours of men of enterprise and of our heroic whaling fleet is a perfect judicial form of occupation."

LAND OF TOMORROW

"The presence of the President of the Republic in these regions affords one more confirmation of the sovereignty of Chile over the extreme south of the national soil."

"With all Chile, I toast this land of tomorrow, sure that its people will know how to maintain stoutly the sovereignty and unity of our territory; from Arica (northern Chile) to the South Pole"—Reuters.

Usually well informed quarters believed tonight that Britain is likely to consult the United States Government on a solution of the Antarctic dispute with Chile and Argentina, which is considered to be reaching a disproportionate level.

In the present position in which the navies of Britain, Argentina and Chile will shortly be represented in Antarctic seas and in which Graham Land and South Shetlands are claimed by all three nations, such Anglo-United States exchanges of view would be a natural development.

Washington at present makes no claims in Antarctic territory and recognises none. At the same time, the United States had maintained an interest in Antarctic development through the despatch of expeditions to the South Polar regions and, as a partner in the 1947 Inter-American reciprocal assistance treaty, has a clear interest in all matters affecting Hemisphere defence and security.—Reuters.

ARGENTINE STATEMENT

Buenos Aires, Feb. 18.—The Argentine Foreign Minister, in a statement to the press tonight, dealing with the Falklands dispute, said: "We do not believe in the force of whatever units might be mobilised. The problem is altogether different."

"It is not one of tonnage, but of international law. Force, when introduced into international debates, is a bad councillor."

The statement was apparently a reply to reports that the British cruiser Nigeria was on its way to the Antarctic from South Africa.—Reuters.

HANDS-OFF POLICY

Washington, Feb. 18.—Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, announced today what was in effect a hands-off policy by the United States towards the rival claims of Britain, Chile and Argentina to certain territories in the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

Mr Marshall said the question of sovereignty in the Antarctica had been raised by the Chilean delegation at the Rio de Janeiro Conference which drafted the Inter-American Defence Pact, signed in September, 1947.

"At that time, it was made clear that there were certain boundaries separating parts of the Western Hemisphere, which came under the defence section of the treaty, and the parts which did not."

Mr Marshall declined to be drawn into a discussion on whether the issue was one suitable for the International Court of Justice at The Hague to discuss.—Reuters.

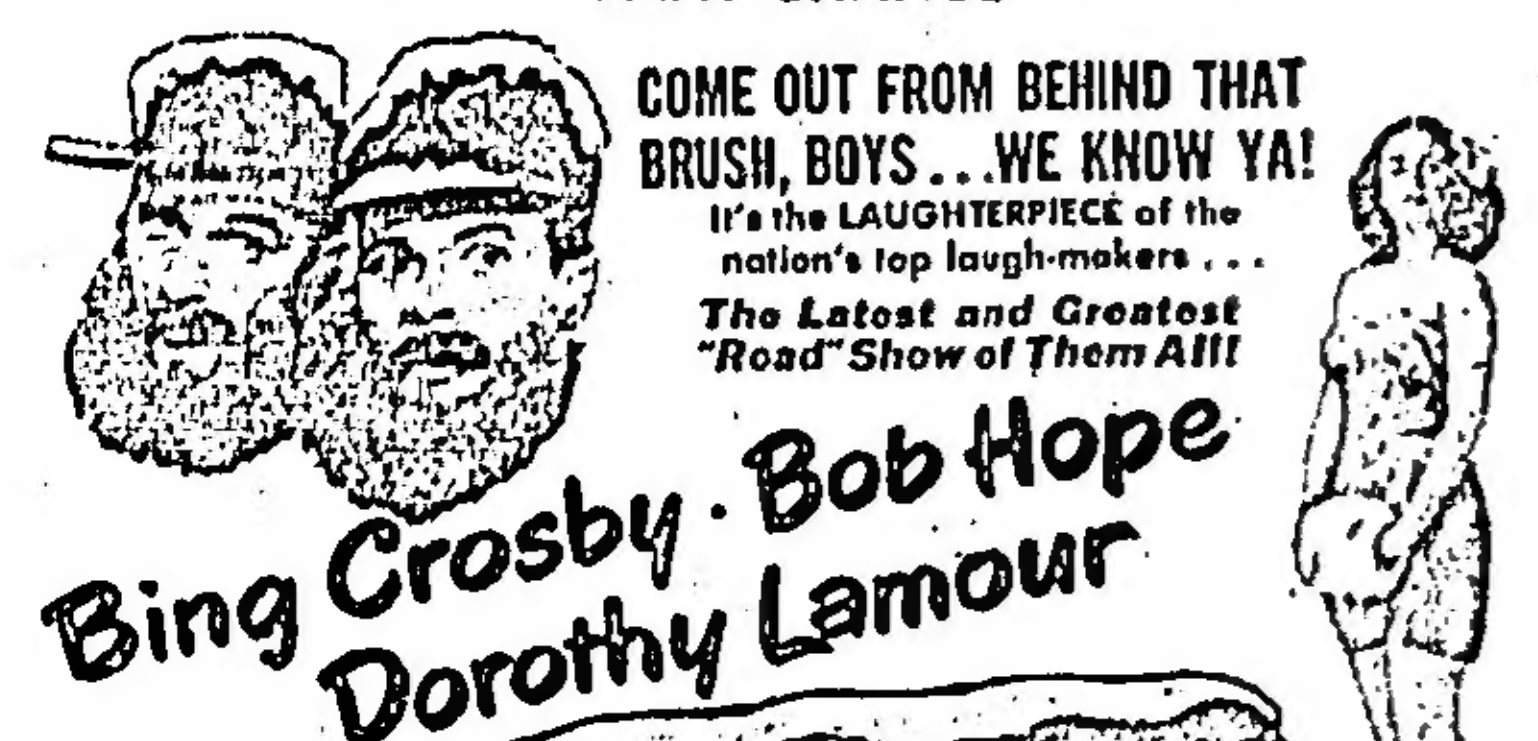
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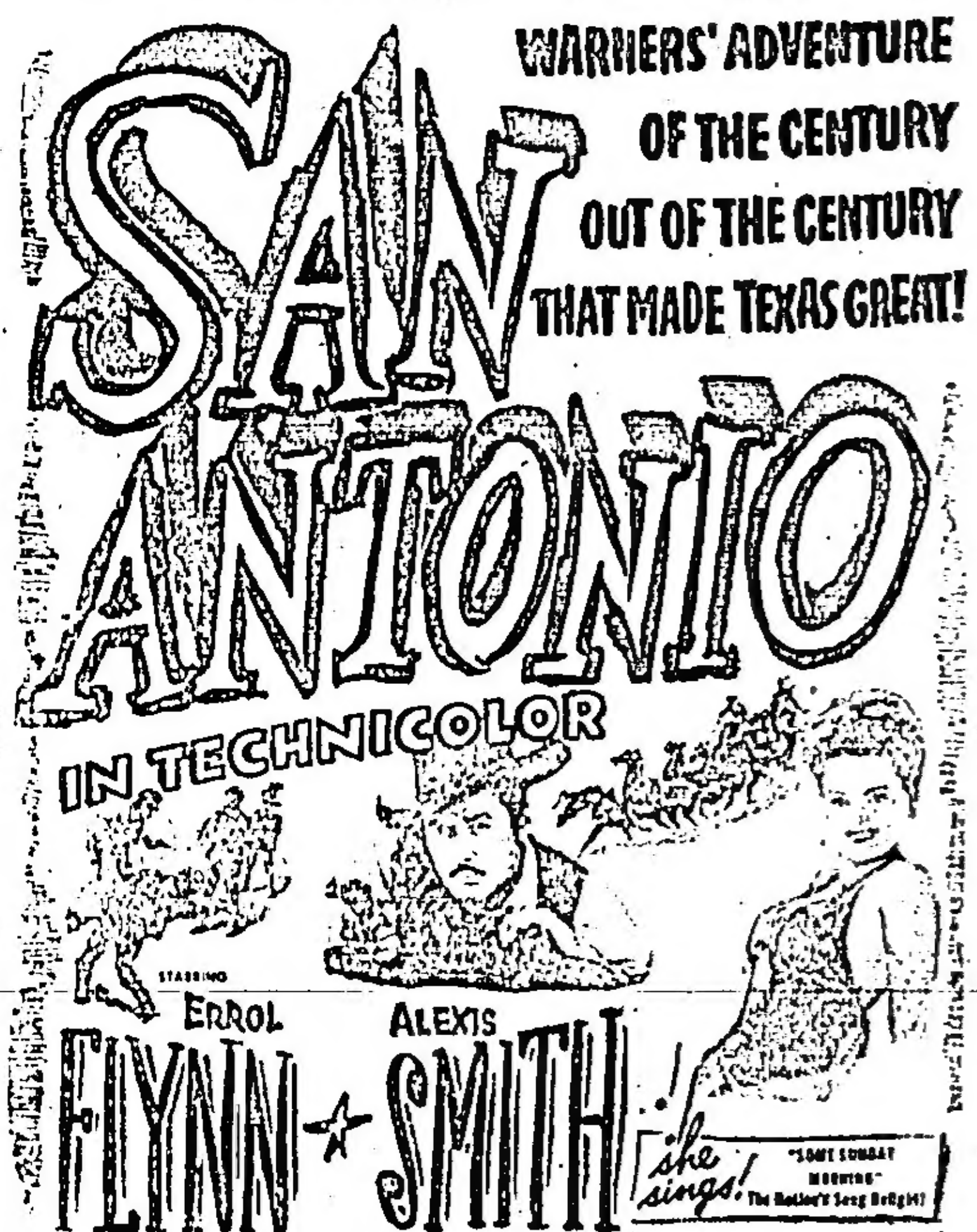


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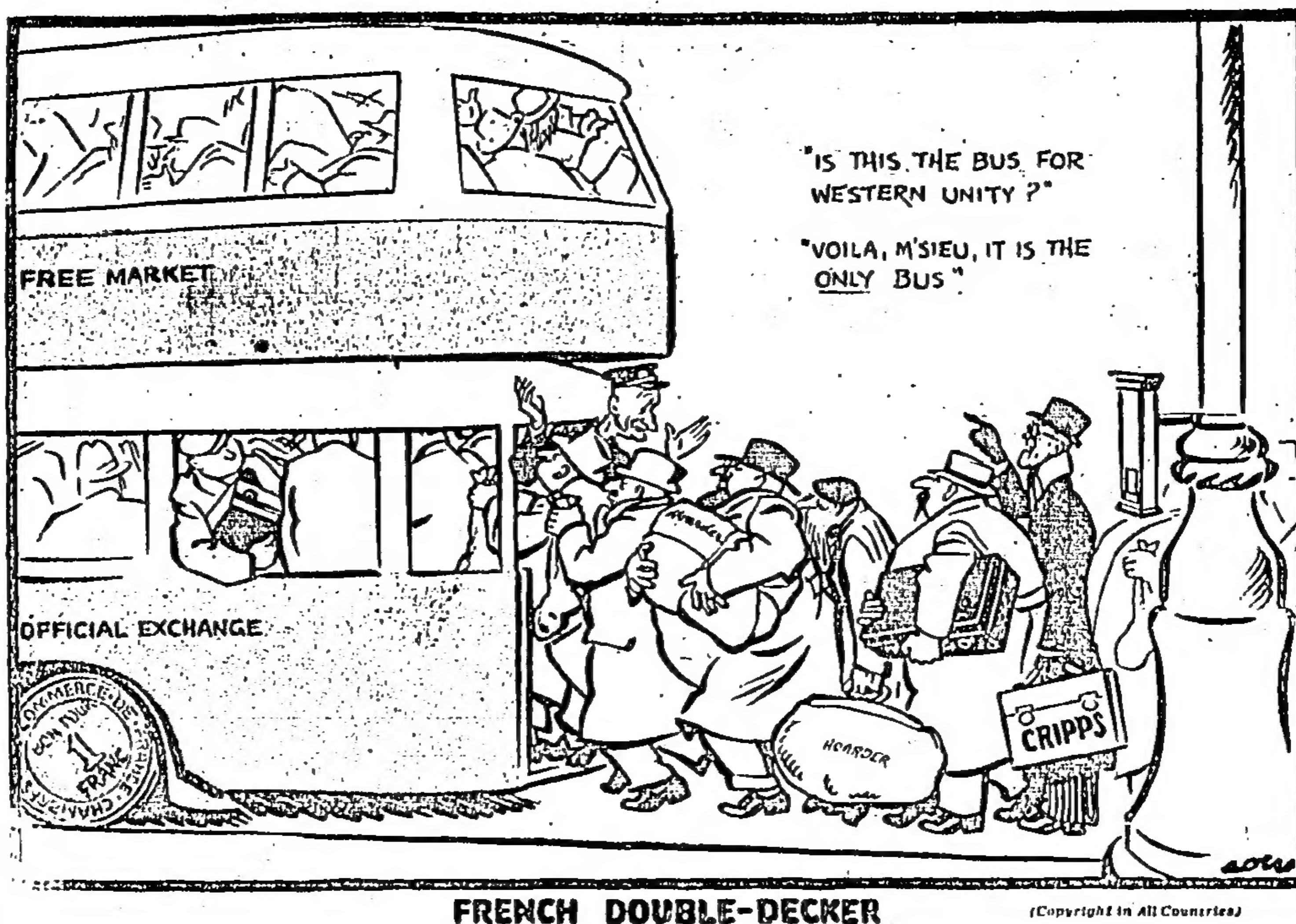
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FRENCH DOUBLE-DECKER

THE BOX OF 17 SECRETS

IN the paper-strewn laboratory in which Sir Bernard Spilsbury was found dying a few weeks ago was discovered a small cardboard box which provides a mystery as intriguing as any he solved.

The contents are the only relics left of the man who spent 40 years investigating causes of death.

Before me as I write is the box. Inside are 17 strangely assorted articles.

But these are not concerned with the cases which made Sir Bernard famous.

The relics must have had great scientific or criminological value, but that value remains unexplained.

WERE SOME THE EVIDENCE OF HIDDEN CRIMES?

by ERIC TULLETT

Eight of the specimens are clues of cases he investigated, dating back to 1909.

They are labelled with brief descriptions of the cases, written by Sir Bernard himself. On the others there is no label. They could be ordinary specimens, not uncommon in any laboratory. Yet they are in the same box, marked in longhand, "Medicinal Specimens."

Only one article does not relate directly to Sir Bernard.

That is a letter written by the poisoner William Palmer to his fiancée, Miss Annie Brookes. The letter is dated July 12, 1847.

Murder clue

THERE is only one clue in the mystery box definitely connected with murder—a small piece of blood-stained hearthrug which helped to send Louis Voisin to the gallows for the murder of Mme. Gerard.

Her body was found in a sack in Regent-square, off Gray's Inn-road, London, in November 1917.

In her room was found an I.O.U. for £50 signed by Voisin. He and a woman named Roche were charged with the murder.

Their defence was that Voisin had found the body when he went to redeem his I.O.U., and in panic, had concealed it.

The defence was shattered when Spilsbury proved by the position and size of the blood-stains that Mme. Gerard had been murdered in Voisin's rooms; that she had died from

shock and loss of blood following severe blows on the head.

Spilsbury produced this small piece of bloodstained hearthrug, and all Voisin's chances of life faded.

Voisin was hanged and Roche sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

For 50 years that vital clue was kept by Sir Bernard.

The 'unknown'

BUT in the box are other clues, less easily explained.

Yet they must have meant something to this man whose evidence so often snapped the threads of a fellow man's life.

In a slim, black case, marked merely: "St. Pancras. Man unknown. Suicide," is an old open razor, the blade heavily blood-stained.

Its only apparent claim to interest is the almost indecipherable writing on the case: "Cut on left arm."

Sir Bernard may have proved some particular method and kept it for reference. But every year of his life he conducted autopsies upon people who had used razors to commit suicide.

Of all those he retained only this one, dated 1919.

And what is the history of the old pattern jackknife? It has no label, and there is nothing to show why it was kept, except that one of the blades, sharpened to a fine point, is thinly bloodstained.

On the other blade is stamped the word "Ranchero," suggesting a South American or Spanish origin.

It had certainly been used as a weapon. Now it just adds to the mystery.

To Spilsbury a stain could tell a story. He handled hundreds of cases of stain identification, but in his box were only three articles relating to the subject.

A tiny red box, on which he had written: "Stain on bed fabric. Swindon case 29 Sept. 1917" contains a piece of linen.

There is no indication of the type of crime, and Swindon police cannot trace anything because many of their records were destroyed during the war.

The fabric may have concerned some crime of violence. It may even have been murder.

But the reason Sir Bernard kept it will remain unknown.

Back to 1909

Another box is marked: "Stains on towel and chintz cover. Bridbrook case, Nov. '09."

That was one year before he solved the Seddon poisoning case, and two years before he sent Crippen to the hangman.

From those two famous cases he kept nothing. Yet the obscure Bridbrook case must have had something to do with the death of a sheep.

It is a piece of bloodstained khaki from a case of sheep-stealing at Blest.

Two men were charged in July 1910, and one of them had bloodstained khaki breeches. He said the blood was his own.

Sir Bernard found that the stains showed the presence of mammalian blood composition, but on tests they gave reaction of sheep's blood.

His evidence destroyed the defence, and both men were sentenced at Oxford Assizes.

Of the many shooting cases the clue to only one is left. It was a suicide in which a man shot himself through the mouth. The bullet smashed his dental plate and pierced his brain.

There was nothing unusual in the case, but Sir Bernard may have

been interested because the bullet was out of shape.

He kept it in a small round box with the dental plate.

There are three boxes containing bloodstained material marked, "Monterey," "Guinea Pig," and "Rabbit."

There is, as I have said, no clue left of any of the more famous poisoning cases, yet there is a small tin of rat poison there.

A shop label gives an address in High-street, Tooting. What secret lies behind this half-empty tin? Was the poison used by a murderer?

There is no answer.

So, out of the estimated 80,000 cases which Sir Bernard Spilsbury investigated in 40 years, only these few strange clues remain.

How the Filthistan Trio filled in form 719046/JL/274619 b.n./42:19, 646, F.K.:

1. Have you made any previous application?—No yes, if we do not get it.

2. How long is the required plank?—Till it breaketh.

3. Can you guarantee it will not be used for building?—We are too much honoured, please.

4. Where is the plank to be set up?—On the belly, sir, of Ashura, ho yes.

5. Have you changed your address in the last year?—Please, Kazbulah hath changed his cloth trousers for Sundays. Ashura and Rizamughan remain clothed in see-saw overall.

6. Give rough estimate of current upkeep expenses.—No, but we have no currents and keep none up, O official.

Part II.

1. Is the plank, when in use, polished or unpolished?—Sir, what is in use polished or unpolished, please?

2. Where is the plank to be delivered?—To Ashura's belly, we have said.

3. How long does your act last?—Nine years, please, since we hath begun in Thuralibad market place.

10 ADVANCES IN SCIENCE

DIRECTOR of American Science Service Watson Davis listed what he considered the 10 most important advances in science in 1947.

PILOTLASS PLANE: A U.S. Skymaster took off from Newfoundland and landed near Oxford (England) last September without the crew touching the controls during the flight. The control apparatus calculated the wind speed, set a speed of 240 mph. The course was controlled by radar.

ARTIFICIAL RAIN: Australian scientists Dr. Eric Kraus and Patrick Squires were the first men in the world to make artificial rain. Last March they dropped carbon dioxide on upper strata cloud from a plane and created heavy rain.

SYNTHETICS: The synthesis of protein in long-chain molecules promises new plastics of medical and industrial importance. U.S. Professor E. A. Hansen found that elasticity is not an exclusive property of rubber, but the result of a well-balanced combination of fibrous and liquid molecules in a given substance.

ATOM: Interconversion of proton and neutron fundamental particles and the smashing of many more elements yielding new isotopes and transmutations.

By using the world's highest voltage synchrocyclotron, U.S. scientists Glenn Seaborg and Albert Ghiorso found the radioactive elements astatine and francium which existed when the earth was formed two billion years ago, but had since decayed other elements.

British scientists found unsuspected particles of the atom which scientists hitherto had thought was made up of protons and neutrons.

SUNSPOTS: Director of the Franklin Institute Planetarium at Philadelphia Dr. Roy Marshall sighted the largest display of sunspots in more than a century. One sunspot was 80,000 miles long, large enough to embrace 25 to 30 earths in its bulk.

STREPTOMYCIN: New wonder drug which has been successful in treatment of some types of tuberculosis. It has also proved a more efficient cure of VD than penicillin.

JET PLANES: Improved jet engines enabled the smashing of air speed record, first by British Meteor Gloster (621 mph) then by U.S. Douglas Skystrake (650 mph). America has also developed a jet bomber powered by six jet engines.

PREHISTORIC MAN: Anthropologists dug up the 15,000-year-old remains of the Tepepan Man from an Ice Age swamp in Mexico.

CAMERA: A new process delivers a completed photograph out of a camera one minute after taking a picture.

SMELL: Discovery that smell is detected by infra-red radiation absorbed by odoriferous material reaching the nose.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

HOW the Filthistan Trio filled in form 719046/JL/274619 b.n./42:19, 646, F.K.:

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2. Where is the plank to be delivered?—To Ashura's belly, we have said.

3. How long does your act last?—Nine years, please, since we hath begun in Thuralibad market place.

4. Do you guarantee not to lend the plank to any unlicensed person or persons?—We are totetalters, ho yes.

5. Do you belong to a Union? If so, which?—If so not, sir, what?

6. State maiden name of Mother.—O, sir, there be no State names for ladies in Persia. Private name of Mother Jiviamalceshara.

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WHY not stay at Mrs McGurgle's establishment for refined holiday-makers? Mrs McGurgle, doyenne of the catering faculty, offers you all the sophisticated comforts of a luxury hotel at a moderate price (baths extra, no dogs). Come to the Sussex Cote d'Or, and try the Patty Maltson, made from vegetables grown on the premises. Patronised by all who know what's what. Running water in the bathroom, informal dances, ping-pong, paper hats given away on gala nights.

Mimsie Slopconner

CONSIDERABLY refreshed by her long rest, Mimsie Slopconner is ready to return to her duties. I believe her first job will be to tour the country for the Ministry of Bubble-blowing, as Miss No Petrol. Wherever her car stops she will pose on the top of it, dressed as a petrol pump.

NANCY Don't Mention Any Names



SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNION BUILDING.

A black and white photograph of a woman with dark hair styled in a bun, wearing a dark, textured garment. She is looking down and holding a small object, possibly a pen or a tool, in her hands. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost halftone appearance.

...the equipment. The first of

